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BOOK NOTES

The immemorial desire for permanent international peace, quickened by the unprecedented and incalculable cost of the recent war, has not only produced many plans for the better organization of the world, but has also stimulated the study of earlier efforts to solve the same problem. The most complete and, in many respects, the best review of these efforts is that given us by a Dutch jurist, Dr. Jacob ter Meulen: *Der Gedanke der internationalen Organisation in seiner Entwicklung, 1300-1800* (The Hague, Nijhoff, 1917; xi, 397 pp.). The bulk of the book (pages 101-339) is devoted to an analysis of thirty more or less detailed projects, from that of Pierre Dubois (1306) to that of Immanuel Kant (1795). Twenty of these plans were formulated in the 18th century. Dr. ter Meulen's summary of each plan is preceded by biographical data regarding its author. It is interesting to note that the majority of the authors were not primarily philosophers, scholars or literary men, but men of affairs. Even if we reject Sully's statement that his scheme was devised by Henry IV, the list still contains a king, a pope, several other statesmen, half a dozen jurists and two or three military men. A historical introduction of a hundred pages reviews the development of "the international idea", and a brief closing section is devoted to a comparison of the various schemes. One is impressed by the fact that many features of twentieth-century plans and even of the covenant recently framed at Paris, can be found in one or another of the projects formulated centuries ago.

In all projects for abolishing war or diminishing its frequency by international agreements, the most difficult question is that of sanctions, of the penalties to be imposed upon the state that disregards its pledges. The penalties proposed have ranged from general disapproval to joint military action. The one sanction that does not seem to have been suggested before the nineteenth century is the international boycott. Of this method of coercion, Dr. Heinrich Lammasch, the well-known Austrian jurist, has been, if not the first proposer, at least one of the most urgent advocates. In the concluding chapter of his latest book, *Das Völkerrecht nach dem Kriege* (Publications de l'Institut Nobel norvegien, vol. iii, 1917; 218 pp.), he develops his plan fully and clearly, appending a formal draft of an international covenant. Dr. Lammasch does not propose to enforce

arbitration, but to secure, in any controversy which threatens to lead to war, the postponement of hostile action until opportunity has been given for mediation and the proposal of an adjustment. Acceptance of a proposed adjustment is not to be forced upon the disputants; the members of the league are pledged only not to resort to war without giving time for mediation. If either of the disputing states breaks this pledge, all the other members of the league are to break off all relations with the offending country. They are to forbid their citizens to give any aid to that country, and they are to permit them not only to trade with its adversary but also to lend the latter any assistance they choose. The automatic boycott of the Paris covenant is quite in line with Dr. Lammasch's plan. In the earlier chapters of the book, the author makes many practical suggestions for the betterment of international law.

The mass of controversial literature produced during the World War has been so great that it has been impracticable to review or even to notice in this journal any considerable proportion of the indictments and defenses framed in the contending countries. Belated tribute should be paid to M. Emile Waxweiler's *La Belgique neutre et loyale* (Lausanne, Payot, 1915; 305 pp.), of which G. P. Putnam's Sons promptly published a satisfactory translation, *Belgium Neutral and Loyal* (xi, 324 pp.). The case of Belgium against Germany is here presented so simply and clearly and with such restraint of expression as to entitle the book to rank as a classic. All M. Waxweiler's contentions have since been supported by additional evidence, not a little of which has come from German sources.

The Principles of the Moral Empire (London, University of London Press, 1917; 247 pp.), by Kojiro Sugimori, is a treatise suggested by problems that have arisen out of the war. It is a plea for a moral, theological and social reform to be attained by strengthening the concept of personal worth as against the desire to render the interests of the individual, the class and the nation paramount over all other considerations. The author, who is professor of philosophy in the University of Waseda, Tokyo, finds the basis of the moral empire in a "metaphysical pride, which consists in a boundless self-respect and self-responsibility, as well as an infinite faith in our own power or creative possibility." The principles of it he then proceeds to elucidate from the standpoints of conscience and utility, the inner and outer world, pride and love, and personal worth and the social order. Only in a new religion which shall make this recognition of the moral value of the individual supreme, he thinks, will it be possible to right the present maladjustment of the relations of mankind.

In *La Question d'Afrique* (Paris, Librairie Félix Alcan, 1918; xi, 391 pp.), Professor Raymond Ronze seeks to explain the share of African problems in bringing on the Great War. To this end he has traced the relations of Europe and the Dark Continent from their origins up to 1914, successively increasing the amount of space devoted to the later periods, so that rather more than half of the work is taken up with an account of the developments since 1885. In view of the fact that many excellent treatises have been written on specific portions of the general subject, the author has tried to synthesize them and make a connected story. As might be supposed, the work of France bulks large in the treatment, but without being assigned an emphasis altogether inordinate. The main thesis laid down is that just as there has been an Eastern Question, Near and Far, so there will be an African Question, which must be settled either by co-operation among the European nations now holding nearly all of Africa or by the inhabitants of the continent themselves, in proportion as they rise to a consciousness of the power of numbers reinforced by intelligence and by material means of defence. Because of the abundance of books that dilate upon the various phases of international politics, it seems unfortunate that Professor Ronze has not discussed at length the extent to which the process of Europeanization hitherto carried on among the natives has imbued them, or seems likely to imbue them, with an appreciation of the right and the ability to order their own destinies. To this aspect of the matter, however, he assigns barely a dozen pages of epilogue.

A very convenient index to the problems that have beset the deliberations of the Peace Conference is that furnished by Lothrop Stoddard and Glenn Frank in *Stakes of the War* (New York, The Century Co., 1918; xiv, 377 pp.). Dividing the geographical field into western, northern and eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Near East, along with appropriate subdivisions devoted to localities treated, it provides in each case a summary of the historical background, statistics of area and population, a survey of social, economic, political and military conditions, an account of the conflicting claims and interests involved, and a statement of the various solutions that have been proposed, as well as an estimate of their possible significance for the future. Serviceable maps and bibliographies also are supplied. An appendix on colonial problems completes the volume. The compilers, certainly, have tried to keep their viewpoint throughout impartial and objective. Their success in this respect, added to the succinct yet suitably comprehensive way in which they have presented their material, makes the book decidedly useful to the general reader.

A tardy comment on *Socialism and War* (New York, New Review Publishing Association, 1916; viii, 267 pp.), by Louis B. Boudin, may be justified on the ground that the first half of the title, though submerged by the second half when the volume appeared, has, like the infant that wails resistance to its bath, demonstrated its vitality and staying power by emerging from the ordeal refreshed and more lusty than ever. The author ascribes to economic causes the most important part in bringing about international conflicts and looks to socialism for the remedy. As a socialist, he espouses the class struggle theory of progress. All races are, so he maintains, essentially capable of developing along the lines of civilization. Differences of development are in degree, not in essential kind. As civilization improves, historic differences should disappear in a superior common type, representing a merger of "all national cultural differences . . . in a higher, pan-human culture." In looking to this end, the author assumes, necessarily, that the class struggle differs fundamentally from national struggles in that it fights not for superiority, but for equality, and seeks to destroy, not the entire order, but only certain of its evil attributes. In the present condition of things he holds that the working class of each country is vitally interested in preserving the freedom of that country from alien dominion and that the socialist is ready to go to war to defend that freedom, so that another obstacle may not be placed "in the path of the final emancipation of the entire human race from the inequalities, degradations, and miseries incident to class-society." On the same ground he rejects the theory of neutrality, while suggesting that the practical comparison of probable costs with probable results may dictate abstention in a particular instance, the criterion being always the effects on "the international working class and its struggle for emancipation." On the other hand, he maintains that, by regarding the "enemy" in any case not as a certain nation but as "a certain government, representing at most the governing class", it would be easier to make a real peace, with resumption of friendly relations and cooperation in peaceful pursuits. Perhaps it is not out of place to remark that the old nationalist conquerors were much in the habit of proclaiming to their enemies that they came "not to make war upon the people, but only upon the government", but the distinction did not save the "people", after the "government" was gone, from loss of territory and the imposition of indemnities.

Two years ago Harvard University appointed a committee on economic research, of which Professor Charles J. Bullock was chairman.

It was decided to begin research in the field of economic statistics, and Professor Warren M. Persons undertook, for the committee, a study of present methods of gathering and interpreting such data. As a result of these investigations the committee has issued the first number of the *Review of Economic Statistics* (January, 1919), a quarterly publication, under the editorial supervision of Professor Persons. "The purpose of the Review is to promote the collection, criticism, and interpretation of economic statistics, with a view to making them more accurate and valuable than they are at present for business and scientific purposes." It is not the primary object of the committee to collect first-hand data, but rather to devote its resources to scientific criticism and interpretation of existing facts, by developing the application of modern methods of statistical analysis to economic statistics. Sources of information will be investigated and tests of accuracy established for existing data. It is not the purpose of the *Review* to duplicate the work of existing governmental and commercial agencies devoted to the collection and publication of economic facts, but to cooperate in a constructive manner with these enterprises. The committee will deal at first chiefly with industrial, commercial and financial data which serve as a basis for judgments concerning fundamental business conditions. As resources permit, other types of economic statistics will be included. It is the final purpose of the committee to make a contribution to the general progress of economic science, which depends to an increasing extent upon the development of methods of measuring accurately and interpreting correctly the complex phenomena with which it deals. Such purposes as are outlined in this first number of the *Review* are recognized as fundamental by those who are interested in the science of economics, and the publication is a welcome departure in a very timely and fertile field of research.

The last ten years have seen the publication of an enormous mass of governmental reports on the conditions of labor. These inquiries have usually been undertaken for a specific practical purpose and each has dealt only with those aspects of the subject which were related to the main interests of the particular inquiry. Naturally, the information so obtained is difficult to put together in such a manner as to yield sound and profitable generalizations. Students of labor problems owe, therefore, a debt of gratitude to W. Jett Lauck and Edgar Sydenstricker for the volume on *Conditions of Labor in American Industries* (New York, Funk and Wagnalls, 1917; xi, 403 pp.), in which is attempted a summarization of the results of recent in-

vestigations. The authors have shown a proper reserve in dealing with the material, and their conclusions are marked by caution. The value of the book is enhanced by a useful bibliography of the investigations used. Apart from its usefulness as a summary, the book should contribute to the better planning of future investigations.

From a statement made by Dr. Frank Wesley Pitman in the Preface to *The Development of the British West Indies—1700-1763* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1917; xiv, 495 pp.), it would appear that work on this monograph was begun some years ago. If this assumption is true, Dr. Pitman could not then have foreseen the practical interest that now attaches to his book, arising from developments in tariff politics in Great Britain resulting from the war. Lloyd George and, it would seem, the majority of his supporters in the House of Commons are committed to the safeguarding of basic industries, to legislation against dumping and to a return to preferential treatment in the British tariff of some colonial products. It is not venturing into the realm of British political controversy to recall that under the old commercial system the colonial preferences that cost the people of Great Britain most dearly were those granted to lumber from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to sugar long produced by slave labor in the British West Indies. In the present volume, Dr. Pitman is concerned in detail only with the period from 1700 to 1763. But the preferential system of 1763-1846 was not, in its working, greatly dissimilar from that of 1700-1763. The West India lobby at Westminster was as influential during almost the whole of the later period as Dr. Pitman shows that it had been during the earlier. As long, moreover, as the system of preferences survived, false clearing-house papers, used for the purpose of securing preferential treatment in British ports for produce that was not of British colonial origin, were nearly as much in vogue as they had been during the period of which Dr. Pitman writes. Most of the material on which the present informing and admirable study is based has been drawn from documents and papers of the Board of Trade now in the Public Record Office in London. This material, much of which is statistical, has been handled with a skill that has imparted interest to every chapter. A continuation of Dr. Pitman's study, which, unfortunately, he does not appear to contemplate, would be welcome for at least two reasons. In the first place, the West Indies and their trade occupy an important place in the history of the relations of the United States and Great Britain during the half century that followed the American Revolution; and in the second place, slavery

and the West India sugar preference often intruded themselves into British politics in the years from 1807 to the fiscal revolution of 1846. It would now seem, moreover, that colonial preference is again to find its way into the British tariff.

In *The Empire on the Anvil* (London, Smith, Elder and Company, 1916; xvi, 242 pp.), Mr. Basil Worsfold presents the case for the creation of a federal government for the British Empire. He holds that the war has made it imperative that attention should be turned to the problem of the reconstruction of the administrative system of the empire. Mr. Worsfold points out that the substitution of a federal or dual system for the system under which the British Empire is governed at present would not be to erect an imperialistic system. The very opposite, he says, would be the case. "The present system is imperialistic, since the electorate of a single state (the United Kingdom rules the rest of the empire. But under a federal system, the status of the United Kingdom would be reduced to an equality with that of other component states of the empire, and its sovereign power would be shared by them." Mr. Worsfold is convinced that under a federal system the empire would gain in administrative efficiency. The organized development of its resources under a central government would, he is confident, augment its collective strength for all purposes of peace or war; and the immediate constitutional effect of the change of system would be to convert what is now the empire of a single sovereign state into a free union of states and peoples. Mr. Worsfold boldly faces the great difficulties confronting the organization of the empire on federal lines—difficulties due to wide separation of its component parts, to differences of race and civilization, and to the preëxistence of the imperial authority now centered in the United Kingdom. He also realizes that both the United Kingdom and the oversea dominions would have to make many sacrifices to effect a new imperial organization. But he contends that these sacrifices would be compensated for by the share of imperial unity which would accrue to each of the British communities concerned. One of the serviceable features of Mr. Worsfold's book is the material that he presents concerning larger schemes for closer union of the empire—in particular, concerning the work attempted and accomplished by the Imperial Federation League and also concerning the Colonial Conferences and the Committee of Imperial Defence.

There are at least two reasons for according a hearty welcome to Mr. H. C. Ferraby's *The Imperial British Navy; How the Colonies Began to Think Imperially upon the Needs of the Navy* (London,

Herbert Jenkins, Limited, 1918; 277 pp.). It is in the first place a clear and admirably presented history of the attitude and policies of the self-governing colonies toward responsibility for the naval defense of the Empire. In the next place Mr. Ferraby's timely contribution to the history of the relations of the self-governing colonies with Great Britain seems to suggest that the war has aroused a new and wider interest in colonial autonomy, as beneficently developed in the period from the rebellions in Canada of 1837-8 to the great crisis that confronted the Empire when the Teutonic powers started out on their mission of world conquest in the summer of 1914. Responsible government was conceded to most of the colonies, which are now Dominions, in the years from 1841 to 1854. The history of this concession—the first stage in the new relations of the colonies to Great Britain—has been adequately told. But the other changed relations growing directly out of the concession of responsible government have been singularly neglected by writers on the history of the British Empire; and as far as can be recalled, Mr. Ferraby is the first student of these newer relations to trace with any degree of completeness the way in which the colonies realized and attempted to discharge their responsibilities and obligations with regard to the defense of their own shores. Little was done in this direction before 1887. But between 1887 and 1914 all the colonies in one way or another had made some contribution either to the navy or to the cost of maintaining the navy. Mr. Ferraby's book must soon go to a second edition. In preparing this he will add appreciably to its value if he will show how far the colonies availed themselves of the Cardwell Act of 1865, by which power was given to them to maintain vessels of war, to raise men for service on war vessels; and to legislate for the discipline of men in the colonial naval services. Adderley, in his sympathetic study of the development of responsible government in the colonies, bestowed praise on Cardwell for the act of 1865. But exceedingly little has been written of the use to which the self-governing colonies put the act by which these new powers were conferred on them.

In *The Awakening of an Empire* (London, John Murray, 1917; xxvi, 326 pp.), Mr. Robert Grant Webster, of the Inner Temple, who was a Conservative member in the House of Commons from 1886 to 1899, strongly advocates a return to protection. As he views it, the policy of free trade "lies in a heap of ruins—a monument of broken promises and failure." At times Mr. Webster is a little inexact in his presentation of the fiscal history of the United Kingdom, as, for

instance, when he states that "free trade was a catch electioneering expression, invented by certain agitators in 1846." In places, also, he is severe on some of the men who were his colleagues in the House of Commons, but who were not, like himself, members of the Conservative party. From the point of view of those who are compelled to watch the progress of reconstruction in England at long range, one obvious value of Mr. Webster's book is that it manifests the spirit in which the fiscal question, as it affects reconstruction, is being discussed by some of the thorough-going protectionists.

Mr. Christopher Turnor's *The Land and the Empire* (London, John Murray, 1917; 144 pp.) is a distinctly valuable addition to the library of reconstruction literature. It is of more than passing usefulness because of its clear and well-ordered exposition of the agricultural economy of England on the eve of the war, and because of the comparison which the author makes of the agriculture of England with that of Belgium, Germany and Denmark and the statistical and other detail on which this comparison is based. Mr. Turnor, like Mr. Webster, is not an admirer of the old school of economists, the school that so greatly influenced England's fiscal policy during the hundred years preceding the outbreak of war in 1914. But only a few pages of Mr. Turnor's book are concerned with the old-school economists and the fiscal system. In the main it is a plea for a better organization of agriculture in England, for a new and more social attitude of owners of land toward land as a peculiar form of property, for a large extension of small holdings under national as distinct from county systems of inception, finance and oversight and for better wages for agricultural laborers in counties where wages are notoriously low and inadequate. In urging better organization of agricultural economy, Mr. Turnor repeatedly emphasizes the importance of cooperation in purchasing farm supplies in some departments of farm work and in particular in marketing farm products. Like the late Earl Grey, he attaches great importance to the ethical and social value of cooperation; and above all, he pleads for a national land policy. His book is of special interest to students of farm economy in the United States, for Mr. Turnor treats of farm problems in England, some of which are quite similar to problems which have engaged, or are now engaging, the attention of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The preparation of *The Government of England—National, Local, and Imperial* (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917, xi, 384 pp.) must have been a congenial undertaking for Professor D. D. Wallace. From

the first page to the last this is obvious, for, as the book manifests, he is an admirer of the political civilization of Great Britain and the British Empire and is disposed to endorse the statement of Admiral Dewey when he declared that after many years of wandering he had come to the conclusion that the mightiest factor in the civilization of the world was the imperial policy of Great Britain. Professor Wallace's aim in writing his book was to describe "the English government as it is, without distracting the reader with a long account of how it came to be what it is." To this end he has grouped his subjects into the following divisions—the legislature, the executive, local government, empire and colonies, and social and political characteristics. The field into which he has thus moved is a large one to be covered in a book of eighty thousand words. To some degree Professor Wallace has succeeded. He gives an easy, flowing description of the framework of the British government. He is eminently successful in describing the attitude of the people of England toward their governmental institutions and in conveying the spirit in which these institutions are worked. But the book lacks compactness; and in some places, even when the limitations of space are kept in mind, there is obvious skimpiness. One instance of this is in the chapter describing political parties at Westminster. A reader previously ignorant of the subject would end his perusal of the chapter with the impression that in 1916, the year in which the book was written, as in the first half of the nineteenth century, there were only two parties in Parliament. There is not a word about the Nationalist party, nor about the Labor party as it has existed and developed since the general election of 1906. There is nothing in the book, in fact, to indicate the development of the group system that was the outstanding feature in the House of Commons from the third extension of the franchise in 1884 to the beginning of the Great War. Professor Wallace's statements, moreover, are in some places inaccurate. Parts of the book are now out of date by reason of the revolutionary changes in the electoral system made by the Reform Act of 1918. To be out of date, is, however, the lot of writers on the English constitution, for of no country is political progress more characteristic than of Great Britain.

Treatises and monographs of worth on various subjects in British imperial history are not wanting, but a tolerably satisfactory brief history of the British Empire remains to be written. The most recent attempt to supply this desideratum has been made by two professors of history in Grinnell College, Cecil Fairfield Lavell and Charles Edward Payne. In *Imperial England* (New York, The Macmillan

Company, 1918; ix, 395 pp.), these gentlemen display a fluent and engaging style, but their book is weak both on the side of imperial policy and of colonial government. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was what we are justified in calling a British colonial system, and it was destroyed in the nineteenth century, but the authors give no evidence of an understanding of its rise, development or fall. They tell us nothing of the imperial aspects of mercantilism or free trade, though a story of the old British Empire that leaves out mercantilism, or of the new British Empire that dispenses with free trade, is in as serious a predicament as Hamlet without the prince. One sentence is deemed sufficient for the government of the Australian Commonwealth, though space to the extent of fifteen pages is found for the achievements of Livingstone. Had the authors made more judicious use of the books contained in the list of suggested reading appended to the volume, they would have greatly improved their work.

The Colonization of Australia, 1829-1842, The Wakefield Experiment in Empire Building (London, Sidgwick and Jackson, Limited, 1915; xx, 363 pp.), by Mr. Richard Charles Mills, is a detailed and excellently presented study of Edward Gibbon Wakefield's theory of colonization and its working in South Australia. Wakefield's plan was based on three principles: (1) the sale of government lands in the colonies at a uniform and sufficient price; (2) the use of the whole or a fixed proportion of the revenue from land sales in promoting emigration from the United Kingdom to the colonies; and (3) a judicious selection of emigrants with respect to age, sex and social position, with a preference for young married couples. At least two plans of colonization in which the government was concerned had been tried in the era of British colonial history that began in 1783, before Wakefield established himself as an authority on colonization. Both were tried in the years from 1815 to 1830. The first was Wilmot Horton's scheme for settling paupers in the British North American provinces or in Cape Colony. Horton's plan was not undertaken on a large scale, and no success attended it. The second attempt resulted in the Swan River settlement in Western Australia where success was partial and slow. Wakefield's plan of colonization was the most interesting of any of those that were tried, until, in the era of responsible government (1843-1855), crown lands in the self-governing colonies were turned over to the colonial governments. A study of the Wakefield system is well worth the care which Mr. Mills has bestowed upon it. The introductory pages of his book, moreover, are

of value for the light they throw on the indifference of Parliament and of the people of England to colonies and colonial questions in the first half of the nineteenth century.

At least two women—Miss Emily P. Weaver and Miss Agnes Laut—have made contributions of recognized value to the history of the Dominion of Canada; but, as far as can be recalled, Miss Mabel McLuhan Stevenson is the first Canadian woman to venture into the realm of political science. Miss Stevenson's venture, *Our Government—A Book for Canadians* (Toronto, George J. McLeod, Limited, 1917; 178 pp.), is an unqualified success. It is a book of 178 small pages that is characterized by the simplicity and excellence of its plan and by the care with which the plan is worked out. With good judgment, Miss Stevenson, in treating of the governmental institutions of the Dominion, begins with those nearest the people, with those with which they are most frequently in touch. She begins with local institutions—those of the village, the township, the city and the county; and then she proceeds to describe the governmental machinery of the province and the Dominion. She confines herself rigidly to the machinery of government. She makes no attempt to describe its actual working. Her object apparently was to write a guide to municipal, provincial and Dominion government. With this end in view, she has achieved a success which is due in a large measure to the simplicity of her plan and the clearness which characterizes the description of the various departments of government with which she deals.

As far as can be tested, accuracy as well as inclusiveness, characterizes Mr. N. Omer Côté's *Political Appointments, Parliaments, and the Judicial Bench in the Dominion of Canada, 1896 to 1917* (Ottawa, Lowe-Martin Company Limited, 1917; viii, 384 pp.). This is the second volume of Mr. Côté's compilation. The first was published in 1896. It dealt with the years from 1867 to 1895. Consequently, as a completed work, the handbook covers the first half century of Canadian confederation. The arrangement is remarkably good. The same may be said of the framework of the book; for there is a table of contents so detailed that it extends to six pages; and there is an index of twenty-seven double-column pages. For the index, users of the handbook will be indebted to Mr. Côté as long as the book is in service. It is much fuller and more complete than is often the case in political handbooks. One instance of its completeness will suffice. In the case of proper names, the elections or political or judicial appointments to which they attach, are given. There need be no turning over of many pages to discover the particular name in which the student who is

using the book is interested. It was a commendable idea to bring out the second volume of the compilation in the year of the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation. As a completed work the handbook is a serviceable memorial of an anniversary of much interest to the whole of the English-speaking world.

None of the works that have appeared on British imperial reconstruction embodies more painstaking and scholarly research than Dr. Arthur Berriedale Keith's *Imperial Unity and the Dominions* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1916; 626 pp.). The volume is divided into two parts. Part i, dealing with "The Limitations of the Autonomy of the Dominions", is subdivided into four sections, the first concerned with the position of the governor in the Dominions, the second with the powers of the legislature, the third with appeals from the courts of the Dominions to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the fourth with amendments to the constitutions of the Dominions. The first part can be characterized briefly as an examination of the powers which have been conceded since 1840 to British colonies possessing responsible government or have been acquired by those colonies through their own insistence. Dr. Keith shows in detail and with great care in what respects more powers must be exercised by the Dominions if they are to enjoy the status of full nationhood. In part ii, which deals with the question of closer union between Great Britain and the Dominions, the author offers a number of suggestions for advancing the status of the Dominions and promoting imperial unity. They are all interesting, and in view of Dr. Keith's acknowledged position as an authority in British imperial politics, each is worthy of careful consideration. Most of them are suggestions which can be adopted immediately, without awaiting any general reconstruction of the Empire.

In *Letters to the People of India on Responsible Government* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1918; xx, 211 pp.), Mr. Lionel Curtis advocates the concession of responsible government to India. His study of the situation in India made in 1916-1917 has convinced him that the time must soon come when it will be necessary to transfer the control of Indian affairs from the people of the British Isles to those of India. The interest taken by educated Indians in constitutional questions is described by Mr. Curtis as intense. In August, 1917, a statement was made by Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons, pledging the imperial government to the introduction by gradual stages of responsible government in India. The fulfilment of this pledge is now within the

realm of practical politics at Westminster, a fact which gives to Mr. Curtis' book an important place in the rapidly accumulating literature of British imperial reconstruction.

Professor George Burton Adams' writings in the field of medieval English constitutional history have been addressed principally to students and specialists, to whom his teaching is well known. In *An Outline Sketch of English Constitutional History* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1918; 208 pp.), he writes for a wider public. The central theme of English constitutional history, in Mr. Adams' interpretation, is the limited monarchy, and to it he attributes all that is most distinctive and of peculiar import for the development of human freedom in that history. Mr. Adams believes that the conception of a contract between king and people, upon which the nation acted in the great crises of English constitutional history—in 1327, 1399, 1649, 1689—is derived from the contractual relationship of feudalism which first received formulation and institutional expression in the Great Charter. Though this sketch contains no account of many institutions of government which fall within the scope of its title, it should prove useful to any one who is interested in the development of Anglo-American conceptions of government and liberty, which, in varying degrees, have become the property of civilized men everywhere.

Few authors make clearer the undertaking to which they have set themselves than do Mr. J. L. Hammond and Mrs. Barbara Hammond in the opening pages of *The Town Labourer, 1760-1832* (London, Longmans, Green and Company, 1917; xi, 346 pp.). They remind us that in 1760 England's exports were worth fourteen million sterling and in 1832 fifty millions, and that in the former year her imports were valued at nine millions and in the latter at forty millions. Their work is "concerned with the fortunes of the mass of the people engaged in the industries that produced this new wealth"; and throughout its pages they follow the fortunes of the urban proletariat which, between 1760 and 1832, was recruited from nearly all the forty counties of England and massed in what are today the industrial towns and cities of the midlands and Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. The authors show where the proletariat came from; and what the life, the discipline and the long hours of the new industry meant for the first generation of men and women of the factory era. They describe the housing and the municipal conditions in which the urban proletariat lived in the years before municipal life had accommodated itself to the inpouring of the new workers—children as well

as men and women—into places which had previously been little more than villages as regards their municipal organization. The war on the trade unions is examined in some detail, and the final chapters of the book are devoted to an analysis of the mental attitude of the rich—the old and the new rich—toward the victims of the industrial system and of the mental attitude of the poor toward the conditions of their own life. Like *The Village Labourer* by the same authors, published in 1911, this volume is intensely interesting and of great value as a contribution to the history of the English common people.

The English Village, by Julia Patton (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1918; x, 236 pp.), will be welcomed by students of social problems and of the development of what is sometimes called “the social spirit.” Although primarily “a literary study”, in that the raw material is found in the writings in prose and verse which picture village life and village character in England from 1750 to 1850, the author’s interest is less in literary origins and developments than in the “chapter in the social history of England” which is unconsciously spread upon the record through the medium of imaginative literature. The village of literature changed markedly in the course of the century that is studied, reflecting both the actual changes in social and economic conditions which were in progress and the growing knowledge and sympathy on the part of the public. “By 1850 it was no longer a place of idyllic beauty and charmed life, where ‘strong Labour’ and ‘contented Virtue’ dwelt in unbroken peace; it had become a real flesh-and-blood, stone-and-timber village, still beautiful, still quiet and rose-embowered, but the abode of people whose lives encompassed both happy and sad in a range of experience normal to human life everywhere.” As this development is followed by Miss Patton through the multitude of writings which she seems to know with an unusual intimacy—by many an obscure verse-maker as well as by Crabbe and Goldsmith and Cowper and others more familiar—a fresh and poignant sense is aroused of the widespread hardship among the agricultural classes in the period between 1760 and 1830, of their hatred of the work-house and their horror of the poor-house, of the increase of the pauper population under the allowance system and of many other features of the social and economic history of the century.

The title of Lord Prothero’s book, *English Farming: Past and Present* (second edition, London, Longmans, Green and Company, 1917; xv, 504 pp.), is not sufficiently inclusive. It fails to indicate, or even to suggest, many topics in English agrarian history with which the book deals. Lord Prothero has, in fact, given us a compre-

hensive account of English agriculture from the time of the manorial system to the eve of the great war, so complete and thorough that it is impossible to suggest any aspect of farming or of rural economy which it does not discuss. In narrating the history of English agriculture during six centuries, the author describes the evolution of rural England and traces the changing relations of social classes to each other. The book, furthermore, supplements the histories of modern English industry, describing the exodus from town to country of men who had accumulated wealth in commerce or in manufacture and the effects of this on rural economy. In showing how the industrial revolution affected English farming and how the enclosure of the commons added to the labor supply in the factory towns, Lord Prothero makes a new and valuable contribution to the history of industrial England. This is a book which cannot be ignored by any student of English history who is interested in the disappearance of the old open-field system of agriculture, the rise and economic fortunes of the governing territorial class, the history of land tenures, the relations of tenants and landlords, the operation of the corn laws from the middle ages to 1846, or the old poor law as it affected rural England.

Some twenty-five subjects are discussed by Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne, K.C., in *Recollections, Literary and Political* (London, Constable and Company, 1917; vi, 311 pp.). Several of them are of interest to students of English politics of the pre-war period. The essay on "Politics and Parties" has a distinct value from this standpoint. So has the essay on "Humor at Elections". In particular the discussion of socialism and syndicalism is worthy of mention in view of Mr. Browne's long acknowledged position at the English bar.

For a volume of collected papers—there are nineteen contributors—*Experts in City Government* (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1919; xvi, 363 pp.), edited by E. A. Fitzpatrick, exhibits an unusual degree of homogeneity, if not of systematic discourse. This is due in part, no doubt, to the fact that most of the papers are not reprints but were written specifically for the book. There is as usual wide variation in the merits of the several contributions. There is also not a little contradiction in respect to facts and points of view. For example, Mr. Pollock concludes (page 85) "that the independent boards whose membership is non-salaried and overlapping, have been one of the biggest single influences in developing expert service in municipal administration", while Dr. Beard thinks (page 341) "not that the lay board should be utterly rejected, but that reliance upon it

as an effective instrument of day-to-day control over the expert in the public service is reliance upon a bent reed." Perhaps the truth of the matter is that, almost of necessity, most of those who write on the subject of municipal administration write with nothing like a complete knowledge of facts that are so difficult to obtain. Many lay boards, for example, have been utterly destructive of expert service; others have been very effective instruments of day-by-day control. On the whole, however, this volume of essays is well worth the attention of students and general readers. It is somewhat informing, nearly always interesting and occasionally even illuminating.

Any one who has attempted historical work can realize the problem that must have confronted Mr. James Melvin Lee when he came to marshal the material for his *History of American Journalism* (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1917; x, 462 pp.). He had to choose between a presentation of it according to topic and a chronological treatment. He chose the second alternative and divided the history into nineteen periods, beginning with the precursors of American newspapers and ending with the journalism of today. The obvious disadvantage of his plan is that it gives his book an appearance of scrappiness and in some of the chapters involves for the reader quick jumping from one aspect of the history of journalism to another. Moreover, it gives the book, in some places, the appearance of an anecdotal history of journalism. Nevertheless, the material is arranged in excellent order; and somewhere within these 462 pages can be found a treatment of almost every aspect of American journalism from the days of pioneer newspapers to the advent of headlines in twenty-four-wood type and the coming of the sob-sisters' school of American reporters. Mr. Lee's book is the first attempt at a sustained and scholarly history of American journalism. It is comparable with, and in some respects superior to, Fox Bourne's *English Newspapers*, which was published in 1887. It is so comprehensive and many-sided that it meets the needs at once of printers and journalists who are interested in the history of their craft and of students of political history and political science who are interested in the part that newspapers have played as organs of political parties or of leaders of political parties, or in the relations of newspapers with the government.

A volume entitled *Russian Realities and Problems* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1917; vi, 229 pp.) by Paul Milyoukov, Peter Struve, A. Lappo-Danilevsky, Roman Dmourki and Harold Williams, contains six essays on various phases of Russian and Polish history, originally delivered as lectures before the Summer Meeting

of Cambridge University in 1916. The first two essays deal respectively with the diplomatic aspects of the war and the development of the representative system in Russia. The last essay on "The Development of Science and Learning in Russia" by A. S. Lappo-Danilevsky is the most scholarly. The writer traces the struggle between extraneous and internal influences in the evolution of Russian thought and analyzes its growth from the early religious to the later secular phases. The volume is, on the whole, well edited, although a few typographical errors have been noted. It contains a careful and conservative estimate of the more evident aspects of Russian development before the war. But for the underground forces which the writers of these essays were unable publicly to discuss and which have changed the whole aspect of things in Russia, one must go elsewhere.

Finances of the Federal District of Mexico (Mexico, Comision de Reorganizacion Administrativa y Financiera, 1918; 71 pp.) is a report rendered by Dr. Arthur N. Young to the Commission of Administrative and Financial Reorganization of the United Mexican States, which conducted an elaborate work of fiscal investigation in 1917 and 1918. It describes and criticizes the existing methods of raising revenue and offers a variety of suggestions for reform along financial and political lines. As an illustration of the way in which the present Mexican government is endeavoring to establish its finances on a scientific basis, the study affords encouragement to all who believe that real progress is being made in Mexico toward repairing the ravages caused by years of civil warfare.

L'Allemagne et l'Amérique latine (Paris, Librairie Félix Alcan, 1918; xxi, 323 pp.) by Emile R. Wagner is a volume in the Bibliothèque France-Amérique issued under the auspices of the Comité France-Amérique. It contains the recollections of a journey made by a French naturalist nearly twenty years ago in two states of southern Brazil. The object of its publication is to reveal the imperialistic designs of Germany in southern South America at the time. These the author deduces from his own observations and from conversations with Germans whom he happened to meet. From them in turn he concludes that the ultimate causes of the Great War are traceable to German ambitions in America.